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A NEW MARINE MOLLUSK OF THE GENUS CERITHIOPSIS FROM FLORIDA.*

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Among a lot of shells transmitted to the U. S. National Museum for determination, by Mr. T. Van Hyning, Director of the Florida State Museum, is a minute species of *Cerithiopsis* which requires a name, and I take pleasure in designating it:

Cerithiopsis (Cerithiopsis) vanhyningi, new species.

Shell very small, very elongate ovate. Nuclear whorls 3¼, well rounded, smooth, forming a mucronate white apex. Postnuclear whorls chestnut brown, the early ones a little lighter than the last, darkest on the base, the first marked by two slender spiral cords, of which the first is a little anterior to the summit, and the second decidedly posterior to the suture. Beginning with the second postnuclear whorl, a slender spiral thread makes its appearance between the other two, a little nearer to the posterior than the anterior; in fact, it is so close to the posterior that the nodules on the later turns have a dumb bell shaped aspect. This spiral thread gains rapidly in strength, equaling the posterior cord on the third turn. In addition to the spiral sculpture, the whorls are marked by axial ribs which begin as very slight threads and increase rapidly in size with the growth of the shell. The junctions of the axial ribs and the spiral cords form strong tubercles. Those on the posterior and median cord are well rounded and separated only by a slender impressed line on all the whorls except the last, where they are more distantly spaced. Those of the anterior cord are slightly truncated posteriorly, and slope gently anteriorly. The spaces enclosed between the two ribs and spiral cords are strongly impressed rounded pits. Suture weakly channeled. Periphery of the last whorl marked by a strong spiral cord, which is not crossed by the continuation of the axial ribs. The insertion of the columella is surrounded by a strong

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basal fasciole midway between which and the peripheral cord a third strong spiral cord is present. The peripheral cord and the median cord are of equal width and are separated by a deep incised channel which equals that separating the basal fasciole from the median cord. Aperture irregular, strongly channeled anteriorly; posterior angle obtuse; outer lip thin at the edge, decidedly sinuous; inner lip reflected and appressed at the base.

The type and three specicimens of this species, Cat. No. 21907, U. S. N. M., were collected by Mr. D. W. Wright, in old Tampa Bay, Fla. The type has lost the nuclear whorls. The eight postnuclear whorls remaining measure: length, 3 mm.; diameter, 1.1 mm. Seven paratypes from the same station are in the Florida State Museum.